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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/731,571	12/09/2003	David L. Henrickson	317071.01	5084
22971	7590	11/16/2009	EXAMINER	
MICROSOFT CORPORATION ONE MICROSOFT WAY REDMOND, WA 98052-6399				MANSFIELD, THOMAS L
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		3624		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

roks@microsoft.com  
ntovar@microsoft.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/731,571	HENRICKSON ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	THOMAS MANSFIELD	3624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 July 2009.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 13-23 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-8, 10-11 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
     1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
     2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Final Office action is in reply to the applicant amendment filed on 28 July 2009.
2. No claims have been amended.
3. Claims 1-22 were subject to election/restriction.
4. Claims 1-12 (Group I) have been elected without traverse.
5. Claims 13-22 (Group II) have been withdrawn from further consideration.
6. Claims 9 and 12 have been cancelled.
7. Claims 1-8, 10, and 11 are currently pending and have been examined.

**Response to Amendment**

8. In the previous office action, Claims 1-22 were subject to election /restriction. In response to the previous office action, it is acknowledged that Claims 1-12 are elected and Claims 13-22 are withdrawn from further consideration.
9. In the previous office action, Claims 1-12 were provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-23 of copending Application No. 10/329,868. It is noted that copending application 10/329,868 was abandoned on 4 December 2007. Therefore the nonstatutory double patenting rejection **is withdrawn**.
10. In the previous office action, Claims 1-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention was directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicant argues that, "*causing a custom computer to be delivered to said customer or said customer's agent*" ties Claim 1 to the "at least customer target computer" and that the transforming a "customer target computer" to at least a different state (i.e., location) by "delivering to a customer or the customer's agent" satisfies the 35 U.S.C. 101 requirement for support of statutory subject matter. However, causing a computer to be delivered to a recipient is **not** part of a computer-implemented method. Additionally, there is no computer-aided transformation by physically

moving a [computer] product to one physical location to another. Therefore, the rejection is maintained and further detailed in the below rejection.

11. In the previous office action, Claims 11 and 12 were objected to for being duplicates of each other. Applicants have cancelled Claim 12 and the objection is withdrawn.

***Response to Arguments***

12. Applicant's arguments filed 28 July 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
13. Applicant submits that Linberg (U.S. 6,442,433) in view of Fawcett (U.S. 6,073,214) does not teach or suggest in Claim 1: (1) *causing a custom target computer to be delivered to said customer or said customer's agent* [see Remarks page10, first paragraph].
14. With regard to argument (1), the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Linberg in view of Fawcett teaches *causing a custom target computer to be delivered to said customer or said customer's agent* (the user can choose between immediate or delayed downloading of the new or new version of the computer, elements of the illustrated embodiment shown in software may be implemented in hardware, hardware and software components can be interchanged with other components providing the same functionality) (Fawcett, column 10, lines 15-63 and column 11, lines 3-15).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

15. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.
16. Claims 1-8, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 1 is directed toward the statutory category of a process. In order for a claimed process to be patentable subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101, it must either: (1) be tied to a particular machine, or (2) transform a particular article to a different state or thing. See *In Re Bilski*, 88 U.S.P.Q.2d 1385 (2008); *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 184 (1981); *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 588 n.9 (1978); *Gottschalk v.*

*Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972). If neither of these requirements is met by the claim, the method/process is not patentable subject matter under § 101. Thus, to qualify as a statutory process under § 101, the claim should positively recite the machine to which it is tied (e.g. by identifying the apparatus that accomplishes the method steps), or positively recite the subject matter that is being transformed (e.g. by identifying the material that is being changed to a different state). Nominal recitations of structure in an otherwise ineligible method fail to make the method a statutory process. See *Benson*, 409 U.S. at 71-72. Thus, incidental physical limitations such as insignificant extra-solution activity and field of use limitations are not sufficient to convert an otherwise ineligible process into a statutory one.

Here, the claimed process fails to meet the above requirements for patentability under § 101 because it is not tied to a particular machine and does not transform underlying subject matter. Claim 1 must recite statutory subject matter within the body of the claim to fully support the causing, acquiring, recommending, enabling, migrating, installing, and processing steps recited in Claim 1. The step limitations do not recite specific computer architecture processing steps capable of causing a computer product to be delivered to a physical location. Dependent Claims 2-8, 10, and 11 are rejected for the same reasons and rationale as Claim 1.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

17. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
18. Claims 1-8, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Linberg (U.S. 6,442,433) in view of Fawcett (U.S. 6,073,214).

With regard to Claim 1, Linberg teaches a *custom computer acquisition method comprising*:

- a) *causing the contents of a source computer to be surveyed* (assess, monitor, or analyze various data and information relating to programmer 20 or its components) (see at least column 13, lines 24-34);

Art Unit: 3624

- b) from said surveying, gaining knowledge of the components of said source computer (historical and performance data, usage information, instrument status information) (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);
- c) acquiring knowledge of a plurality of upgrade products (upgrade software application) which at least contain an upgrade over one or more components of said source computer (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);
- d) receiving an order for a new target computer from a customer having dominion over said source computer (can also schedule a parts replacement order for a component) (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);
- e) recommending to said customer, at least one upgrade product to be installed on said target computer based upon knowledge of said source computer components and knowledge of said upgrade products (suggest modifications or adjustments) (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);
- f) enabling said customer to choose at least one upgrade product to be installed on said target computer (alert the operator to change/maintain a component) (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);
- g) migrating to said target computer, the source computer components chosen by the customer to be migrated (exporting it via one of the communications media) (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);
- h) installing the chosen upgrade products on said target computer (remotely installed in a specific component or sub-component of programmer 20) (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);
- i) processing said order (can also schedule a parts replacement order) (see at least column 14, lines 1-57);

Linberg does not specifically teach j) following elements h) and i), causing a custom target computer to be delivered to said customer or said customer's agent. Fawcett teaches j) following elements h) and i), causing a custom target computer to be delivered to said customer or said customer's agent (elements of the illustrated embodiment shown in software may be implemented in hardware, hardware and software components can be interchanged with other components providing the same functionality) in analogous art of computer software updating for the purposes of, "once the fee information is collected by the update service computer and is verified, the user can choose between immediate or delayed downloading of the new or new version of the computer software" (see at least column 10, lines 15-63 and column 11, lines 3-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the computer software updating method as taught by Fawcett with the operational and functional software upgrading method of Linberg. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so for the benefit of relieving the user from the burden of installing the computer software or computer hardware (Fawcett, see at least column 10, lines 43-63 and column 11, lines 3-15).

With regard to Claim 2, Linberg teaches *wherein said source computer components comprise a user state (events, conditions)* (see at least column 14, lines 1-32).

With regard to Claim 3, Linberg teaches *downloading a software tool from a remote location onto said source computer (see at least column 14, lines 1-32); and carrying out elements a) through i) with the aid of said software tool* (see at least column 14, lines 1-65).

With regard to Claim 4, Linberg teaches *wherein said software tool is an instrumentality under the dominion of a computer software and hardware vendor* (see at least column 14, lines 1-65).

With regard to Claim 5, Linberg teaches: *loading a software tool onto said source computer; and carrying out elements a) through i) with the aid of said software tool* (see at least column 14, lines 1-65); *wherein said software tool is an instrumentality under the dominion of a computer software and hardware vendor, and wherein said upgrade products are directly available from said vendor* (see at least column 14, line 1 through column 15, line 39).

With regard to Claim 5, Linberg teaches: *loading a software tool onto said source computer (see at least column 14, line 1 through column 15, line 39); and carrying out elements a) through i) with the aid of said software tool* (see at least column 14, line 1 through column 15, line 39); *wherein said software tool is an instrumentality under the dominion of a computer software and hardware vendor, and wherein said upgrade products are available via an Internet link to an instrumentality of a separate entity from said vendor* (see at least column 14, line 1 through column 15, line 39).

With regard to Claim 7, Linberg does not specifically teach *said computer software and hardware vendor receives remuneration from said separate entity when an upgrade product is received from said instrumentality of said separate entity*. Fawcett teaches *said computer software and hardware vendor receives remuneration from said separate entity when an upgrade product is received from said instrumentality of said separate entity* in analogous art of computer software updating for the purposes of, “once the fee information is collected by the update service computer and is verified, the user can choose between immediate or delayed downloading of the new or new version of the computer software” (see at least column 10, lines 15-63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the computer software updating method as taught by Fawcett with the operational and functional software upgrading method of Linberg. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so for the benefit of relieving the user from the burden of installing the computer software (Fawcett, see at least column 10, lines 43-63).

With regard to Claim 8, Linberg teaches *loading a software tool onto said source computer from a local storage medium comprising said software tool and product upgrades; and carrying out elements a) through i) with the aid of said software tool* (see at least column 14, line 1 through column 15, line 39).

With regard to Claim 10, Linberg teaches *activating at least one installed upgrade product via a telecommunication link* (see at least column 14, line 1 through column 15, line 39).

With regard to Claim 11, Linberg teaches *wherein said upgrade products comprise software* (see at least column 14, line 1 through column 15, line 39).

#### ***Conclusion***

19. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

20. The following prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:
- Harrisonville-Wolff et al. (U.S. 2003/0041130) discloses a service provider system for delivering services in a distributed computing environment.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THOMAS MANSFIELD whose telephone number is (571)270-1904. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:30 am-6 pm, alt. Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bradley Bayat can be reached on 571-272-6704. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/T. M./  
Examiner, Art Unit 3624

6 November 2009  
Thomas Mansfield

/Bradley B Bayat/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3624